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PALÆOBOTANICAL PAPERS READ BEFORE SEC. E.

On Problematic Organisms and the Preservation of Algæ as Fossils, by Jos. F. James, in which the claim is made that the majority of so-called fossil algæ or fucoids, "are referable to tracks, trails or inorganic causes."

Principles and Methods of Geologic Correlation by Means of Fossil Plants, by Lester F. Ward, in which a strong case was made for the importance of palæobotany in assisting to determine geological horizons.

The Plant-Bearing Deposits of the American Trias, by Lester F. Ward. (Read by title).

Index to Recent Literature Relating to American Botany.

Abnormal Phyllotactic Conditions as Shown by the Leaves or Flowers of Certain Plants. Aug. F. Foerste. (Bot. Gaz. xvi. 159-166, pl. xiv).

This is one of the author's characteristic painstaking contributions. Notes on abnormal phyllotaxy are here given for *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, *Trillium sessile*, *Jeffersonia diphylla*, *Rhamnus lanceolatus*, and *Fraxinus* sp.

Alnus maritima. (Gard. and For. iv. 268, 269, f. 47).

Anatomy of Ipomœa versicolor, Meissn.—*On Some Points in the.*

D. H. Scott. (Ann. Bot. v. 174-179. pl. xii., xiii).

Anthracnose of Cotton. Geo. F. Atkinson. (Journ. Mycol. vi. 173-178, pl. xvii., xviii).

Illustrated description of a new fungus, *Colletotrichum Gossypii*, South.

Arbutus Arizonica. (Gard. and For. iv. 317, f. 54).

Are Plums and Cherries of One Genus? E. L. Greene. (Gard. and For. iv. 250).

A discussion of the generic status of *Prunus* and *Cerasus* with incidental reference to *Pyrus* and *Malus*.

Aphelandra Blanchetiana. (Bot. Mag. t. 7179).

Bermuda in May. (Gard. and For. iv. 262, 263).

Bermuda Juniper—*The.* (Gard. and For. iv. 289, 290, f. 51, 52).

Illustrated description of *Juniperus Bermudiana*.

Bermuda Palmetto—*The*. (Gard. and For. iv. 302, f. 53).

Illustrated description of *Sabal Blackburniana*.

Bignonias. (Gard. xxxix. 10, 11, pl. 812. (colored).

The species figured in the plate is *B. Tweediana*.

Botanical Collecting in the Tropical Andes. H. H. Rusby.

(Reprint from Bull. Pharm. April, 1891).

Botanical Reminiscences. H. H. Behr. (Zoë ii. 2-6).

The author's memoranda are of special interest from the fact that they date back to the days of the gold fever, when but little attention was paid to anything not mineral. Many species have been exterminated from localities where they were once abundant, and new species have been introduced. The "Reminiscences" could be paralled in nearly every growing community.

Botany of Fernando Noronha.—*Notes on the*. H. N. Ridley. (Journ. Linn. Soc. xxvii. 1-95; four plates).

The islands forming the group of *Fernando Noronha* lie in the Atlantic Ocean about 194 miles northeast from Cape San Roque, Brazil. They are of volcanic origin, and have never been connected with the main land. The group is about 8 miles long. Mr. Ridley gives a complete annotated list of all the plants now known to occur on these interesting islands, most of them having been collected by himself, Mr. G. A. Ramage and Rev. T. S. Lea during August and Semtember, 1887. The following new species are described, all of them endemic: *Oxalis sylvicola*, *Schmidelia insulana*, *Combretum rupicolum*, *Erythrina aurantiaca*, *Ceratosanthes angustiloba*, *C. cuneata*, *C. rupicola*, *Sesuvium distylum*, *Guettarda Leai*, *Palicourea insularis*, *Aspilia Ramagii*, *Bumelia fragrans*, *Jacquemontia euricola*, *Cuscuta globosa*, *Physsalis viscida*, *Solanum botryophorum*, *Scoparia purpurea*, *Bignonia roseo-alba*, *Lantana amæna*, *Croton odoratus*, *Acalypha Noronhæ*, *Sapium sceleratum*, *Cyperus circinatus*, *Cyperus vialis*, *Cyperus Noronhæ*, *Paspalum anemotum*, *Paspalum phonoliticum*, *Gymnopogon rupestre* and *Riccia Ridleyi*, Gepp.

In addition to these there are a few other endemic species known from the group, published for the most part in the Botany of the "Challenger" expedition, the total number thus being about 40. Mr. Ridley points out that the remainder of the flora is

made up mainly of weeds, of plants introduced by sea-currents, or of plants with berries or edible seeds. N. L. B.

Bristol Pond Bog. F. H. Horsford. (Gard. and For. iv. 290, 291).

Notes on the vegetation of the above locality, Bristol, Vt.

Bronx Park. Anna M. Vail. (Gard. and For. iv. 314, 315, f. 55).

An illustrated description of the site selected for the New York Botanic Garden, with an account of some of the wild flowers found there in May.

Bulletin No. 13 Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station. (Pamph. 8vo. pp. 120, Ames, Iowa, May 1891; illustrated).

Articles of botanical interest in this Bulletin may be found under the headings "Fungus Diseases," "Weed Pests," "Preliminary Report on the Examination of Some Seeds," and "Notes on Some Methods of Cross-Pollination." Subjects of illustration under the first are: *Gymnosporangium macropus*, *Puccinia Prunispinosæ*, *Septoria Ribis*, *S. Pruni*, *S. Ravenelii*, *Sphaerella Grossulariæ*, *Phyllosticta Pyrina*, *Cylindrosporium Padi*, *Fusicladium dendriticum*, *Uromyces Trifolii*. A weed is aptly defined to be "a plant out of place," and as such the purity of seeds sown for farm crops is of great importance. Where crop seeds are adulterated by those of weeds it is of the highest importance to be informed of the fact, and this has been the subject of examination on the part of Mr. P. H. Rolfs, with interesting results which are set forth in his "Preliminary Report" upon the subject. For example a pound of "Sanfoin" (*Onobrychis sativa*) was found to contain twenty-nine different kinds of weeds! A. H.

Cactaceæ of the Cape Region of Baja California. T. S. Brandegee. (Zoë, ii. 18-22).

Twelve species are mentioned in the genera *Mamillaria*, *Cereus* and *Opuntia*. *M. Roseana*, *C. striatus* and *O. rotundifolia* are described as new.

Carica quercifolia (St. Hil.), Solms. Thos. Morong. (Reprint from Bull. Pharm. April, 1891, illustrated).

Catalogue of the Herbarium of the Late Dr. Charles C. Parry of

Davenport, Iowa. (Pamph. pp. 82. H. N. Patterson, Oquawka, Ills.).

From the preface, by Mrs. E. R. Parry, we learn that the herbarium, of which this is the catalogue, is for sale, with the cases and a library of botanical works. The number of species represented is 6,780, of which 5,290 are North American and 770 Mexican, a large number of which are duplicated. All communications should be addressed to Mrs. E. R. Parry, Davenport, Iowa.

Cattleya Schræderæ. W. H. Gower. (Gard. xxxix, 30, 31, pl. 813).

Choisya ternata. (Gard. xxxix. 561, illustrated).

Choreocolax polysiphoniæ, Reinsch—*On the Structure and Development of.* H. M. Richards. (Cont. Crypt. Lab. Harv. Univ. xv. Reprint from Proc. Am. Acad. Arts and Sci. xxvi. illustrated).

Contributions from the Cryptogamic Laboratory of Harvard University. XVI. Chas. L. Mix. (Reprint from Proc. Am. Acad. Arts. and Sci. xxvi. 102-114).

Under the title "On a Kephir-Like Yeast Found in the United States," the author discusses an American milk ferment, similar to the "kefir" of the Caucasus, from which the natives make their fermented milk. It appears to be identical with Beyerinck's *Saccharomyces kefir*.

Contributions to the Life Histories of Plants. No. VI. Thos. Meehan. (Reprint from Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. May 26, 1890).

The subjects contributed are under the headings: "On the causes affecting variations in *Linaria vulgaris*," "On the Self-Fertilizing Character of Compositæ," "On the Structure of the Flowers in *Dipteracanthus macranthus*," "Aerial Roots in *Vitis vulpina*," "Additional Note on the Order of Flowering in the Catkin of Willows" and "Self-Fertilizing Flowers."

Coursetia axillaris, n. sp. John M. Coulter. (Bot. Gaz. xvi. 180).

Description of a new species from San Diego, Texas.

Cypripedium Klotzschianum. (Bot. Mag. t. 7178).

Curious Case of Germination in Citrus decumana. W. G. Farlow. (Bot. Gaz. xvi. 179, 180).

This is a note to the effect that a germinating seed, with green cotyledons and plumule, was found inside a fruit of the above species. A similar instance was given in the case of a lemon [See Proc. Nat. Sci. Assn. S. I., Oct. 8, 1887] indexed in the BULLETIN for Dec., 1887.

Difficulty of Ascertaining the Age of Certain Species of Trees in Uruguay from the Number of Rings—On the. David Christison. (Trans. and Proc. Bot. Soc. Eden, xviii, 447-455. Pl. iv).

A valuable contribution to the much discussed subject of "annual rings." Observations upon five species are given. The fact that seasonal variations cause rings similar to those caused by annual periods of rest and activity is noted, and in this connection the following words of the author are quoted: "The ages of the specimens cannot be determined with certainty by counting the rings on the blocks, except in *Robinia*. In *Melia*, zones of wood, sharply defined by lines of demarcation similar to those met with in our British trees, are seen, but the zones exceed in number the years of age of the tree. In the *Acacias* a series of wave-like rings greatly surpass in number the years of age of the trees, and it is difficult or impossible to pick out the true demarcation of the yearly growths." Even with the aid of the microscope the author confesses the impossibility at times of distinguishing the annual from the seasonal growth. He also points out the desirability of making some distinction when speaking of the annual increment and the line of demarcation between such growths, suggesting that *zone* be used to denote the former, and *ring* the latter. A. H.

Doassansia, Cornu.—Preliminary Notes on the Species of. Wm.

A. Setchell. (Cont. Crypt. Lab. Harv. Univ. xiv. Reprint from Proc. Am. Acad. Arts and Sci. xxvi. 13-19).

Twelve species are described, the following as new: *Doassansia opaca*, (mentioned previously by Dr. Farlow under the name *Protomyces Sagittariæ*), *D. obscura*, *D. deformans*. The following new genera, with one species each, are described: *Burrillia pustulata* and *Cornuella Lemnæ*.

Does our Indigenous Flora give Evidence of a recent Change of Climate? J. Vroom. (Reprint from Bull. No. vii. Nat. Hist. Soc. New Brunswick).

The author endeavors to answer the question: "whether our sub-arctic plants have lingered here since the glaciers receded, or have once passed on in their northern migrations and been again driven southward to replace less hardy species; and whether a general movement in either direction is now going on." From facts observed the conclusion is reached that there has apparently been, within recent geological times, a constant amelioration of climate and a general tendency of plant migration northward.

Drymaria in Baja California. T. S. Brandege. (Zöë, ii. 68-70).

Two new species are described in this account of the genus, viz: *D. carinata* and *D. polystachya*.

Epiphyllum. C. R. Orcutt. (West. Am. Sci. vii. 169-173, illustrated).

Erysipheæ from Carolina and Alabama—Some. Geo. F. Atkinson. (Journ. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc. vii., part ii. 61-74; Pl. i. and figures in text. Also reprinted).

Species under the following genera are listed: *Sphærotheca*, *Erysiphe*, *Uncinula*, *Phyllactinia*, *Podosphæra*, and *Microsphæra*. The following species are subjects of illustration: *Uncinula polychæta*, *Microsphæra Euphorbiæ*, *M. semitosta*, *M. Van Bruntiana* and *M. calocladophora*.

Eucryphia pinnatifolia. (Gard. Chron. ix. 612, f. 121).

Ferns at Home—Our. W. M. Beauchamp. (Observer, ii. No. 7, p. 5).

Fern notes from Onondaga Co. N. Y.

Flora and Fauna within Thirty Miles of Hanover, N. H. H. G. Jesup. (Cloth, 8vo. pp. 91, with map. Hanover, N. H., Jan. 23, 1891).

This is an enumeration of the Anthophyta, Pteridophyta and Vertebrata of the region mentioned. Synonymy and common names are freely given and there is a township map to illustrate localities. The number of plants listed is 1276, including 115 in cultivation.

Flora of Cook County, Illinois, and a Part of Lake County Indiana—The. Wm. K. Higley and Chas. S. Raddin. (Bull. Chicago Acad. Sci. ii. No. 1. Pamph. pp. 168, with map Chicago, 1891).

Preceding the catalogue are several articles pertinent to the subject, such as a sketch of the life of Henry Homes Babcock, to whose Catalogue of the Plants of Chicago the authors acknowledge their indebtedness; the geology of Cook Co., localities which are of special interest, etc. The total number of species and varieties listed is 1,336, of which 31 are Pteridophyta. Tables of comparison for various relations are freely given. There is a commendable attempt to break away from old traditions in nomenclature, and we are pleased to see *Castalia* substituted for *Nymphæa*, *Nymphæa* for *Nuphar*, and *Hicoria* for *Carya*, but we think it a mistake to have omitted the parenthetical citation of the author of a specific name while giving the author of the binomial. If it comes to a choice of dropping one or the other (of which we are not yet prepared to admit the necessity), it would certainly be preferable to omit the author of the binomial, and instead of *Hicoria ovata*, Britt., we should prefer to see *Hicoria ovata*, (Mill.). The notes on localities, variations from the normal of species and other matters of interest are freely introduced types and a very valuable addition to our local floras is the result.

A. H.

Flora of New Bedford and the Shores of Buzzard's Bay, with a Procession of the Flowers. E. W. Hervey. (Pamph. 8vo. pp. 80. New Bedford, Mass. May 1, 1891).

This work is something novel in the direction of catalogue making for several reasons. A large number of cultivated plants are included, which makes it valuable to those who are interested in gardening, and the "Procession of the Flowers" renders it possible for the collector to know within a few days when certain plants may be obtained in blossom. The "Procession" is arranged for periods of fifteen days, from March 15th to May 1st, after which date ten day periods are used, until September 1st, when the fifteen day periods are again quoted. Each plant which is known to begin its flowering within one of these periods is listed in its proper place. Notes are sparingly given and they

are often of value and interest. Thus, in regard to *Gaylussacia resinosa*; "A white variety of this species is occasionally brought from neighboring towns for sale, but in small quantities. A small tract of land in Berkley, about fifty feet square, has borne an annual crop of perhaps a quart of white huckleberries for forty years or more. A few bushes bearing the ordinary black huckleberry are interspersed with those bearing the white variety. The white variety has also been found in East Fairhaven." In the catalogue proper the cultivated plants are omitted, and the number enumerated, including Hepaticæ, Musci and Pteridophyta, is 1228. The author tells us that the favorite color amongst the flowers in yellow, and we are further informed that "the percentage of each color, as to number of species, is as follows: white, thirty-three; yellow, including orange, thirty-three; red and blue purples, fifteen; red, including crimson, scarlet and rose, twelve; blue, seven." The nomenclature is that of the sixth edition of Gray's Manual. A. H.

Flora of the High Nebraska Plains—The. P. A. Rydberg. (Am. Nat. xxv. 485, 486).

Fuchsias as Climbers. (Gard. xxxix. 458, 459. Pl. 805, colored, and figs. in text). *Fuchsia dependens* is the subject of the colored plate and *F. globosa* and *F. serratifolia* are figured in the text.

Fungi—North American. Fourth Paper. A. P. Morgan. (Journ. Cincinn. Soc. Nat. Hist. xiv. 5-21. Pl. i, ii, also reprinted).

The genus *Lycoperdon*, with thirty-one species, sixteen of which are figured, is the subject of this contribution.

Geographic Limits of Species of Plants in the Basin of the Red River of the North. Warren Upham. (Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. xxv. Part 1, 140-172).

The scope of this article is comprehensive, and, like all of the author's contributions to science, bears the impress of conscientious and careful work. The meteorology and physiography of the region are first described, after which the trees and shrubs are mentioned, and then follow lists of the herbaceous plants, under the headings "Northern Species Extending to the Basin of the Red River," "Western Species Extending to the Basin of

the Red River," "Principal Grasses in the Basin of the Red River," "Maritime Plants in the Basin of the Red River," and "Principal Weeds, Indigenous and Naturalized, in the Basin of the Red River." The influence of the Ice Age upon the distribution of plants is discussed, and in reference to the region in question the author says: "The entire basin of the Red River of the North was covered by the ice-sheet, which also extended south to Saint Louis, and southwestward beyond the Missouri River, at the time of its maximum area in the early part of the Glacial Period, and to Des Moines, Yankton, the Coteau du Missouri, and the Elbow of the South Saskatchewan, at the time of its later great incursion. * * * Arctic and boreal plants were driven south during these epochs, to the central part of the United States, and at the close of the Ice Age they followed the receding ice-sheet and again took possession of the great northern region from which they had been expelled. With the restoration of a temperate climate throughout the northern United States and southern Canada, the arctic species found themselves no longer able to survive there, excepting in the cool heights of mountains, notably the White Mountains and the Adirondacks, and, in the case of a few species, on the cool, high northern shores of Lake Superior, and in the adjacent Isle Royal."

A. H.

Geological Position of the Catskill Group—*The*. Charles S. Prosser. (Reprint from Amer. Geol., June, 1891).

The author discusses the probable geological position of the Catskill Group, making special use of the palæo-botanical evidence. A list of thirteen fossil plants is given from the New York and Pennsylvania areas, and another of nineteen species from Perry, Maine.

Growth Periodicity of the Potato Tuber.—*On the*. Conway Macmillan. (Am. Nat. xxv. 462-469. Also reprinted).

Gymnosporangium (Cedar Apples)—*The Connecticut Species of*. Roland Thaxter. (Bull. No. 107, Conn. Agric. Exp. Sta. New Haven, Conn., April 15th, 1891).

The following species are described and their host plant noted: *Gymnosporangium Ellisii*, *G. clavipes*, *G. conicum*, *G. macropus*, *G. globosum*, *G. biseptatum*, *G. clavariæforme*, and *G.*

nidus-avis, the latter a new species, inducing a "birds nest" distortion in *Juniperus Virginiana*.

Host Index of the Fungi of the United States.—A Provisional.
—Part III. W. G. Farlow and A. B. Seymour. (Pamph. pp. 83. Cambridge, June, 1891).

This third and final part of the index contains the last installment of the plant hosts, with an addendum of some thirty pages, a list of animal hosts, and an index covering the entire work.

Insects and the Forms and Character of Flowers—On the Relation Between. Thos. Meehan. (Bot. Gaz xvi. 176, 177).

Later Life-History of the Flowering Dogwood—Notes on the.

M. A. Read. (Pop. Sci. News. xxv. 47, 48, illustrated).

An article, designed for popular reading, upon evolution in the genus *Cornus*. *C. florida* and *C. Canadensis* are figured.

Letters received from Mr. Graham Kerr, Naturalist to the Pilcomayo Expedition. (Trans. and Proc. Bot. Soc. Edin., Dec. 1890, 33-40, and March, 1891, 80-87).

Contain many notes on the vegetation of the region.

Life-History of a Stipitate Fresh Water Alga. George Massee. (Journ. Linn. Soc. xxvii. 457-462; one plate).

An account of the development of *Dictyosphaerium Ehrenbergianum*, Næg., a plant common to Europe and America.

List of Plants collected by Dr. Edward Palmer in 1890, in Western Mexico and Arizona, at i. Alamos, ii. Arizona. J. N. Rose. (Cont. U. S. Nat. Herb. i., No. iv. Pamp. 8vo. pp. 127, ten plates. Washington, D.C., June 30th, 1891).

The following are described and figured as new: *Stellaria montana*, *Diphysa racemosa*, *Echinopepon cirrhopedunculatus*, *Tithonia fruticosa*, *Bidens Alamosanum*, *Hymenatherum anomalum*, *Perezia montana*, *Cordia Palmeri*, *Ipomœa alata* and *Tabebuia Palmeri*. Others described but not figured are: *Sida Alamosana*, Watson, ined.; *Ayenia paniculata*; *A. truncata*; *Bunchosia Sonorensis*; *Rhus Palmeri*; *Hosackia Alamosana*; *Brongniartia Palmeri*; *Willardia* [n. gen.] *Mexicana*; *Piscidia mollis*, called "palo blanco" from its white appearance; *Mimosa (Leptostachyæ) Palmeri*; *Lysiloma Watsoni*; *L. Acapulcensis*, Benth. var. *brevispicata*; *Pithecolobium Mexicanum*; *Schizocarpum Palmeri*; *Vernonia* (?) *Palmeri*; *Erigon Alamo-*

sanum ; *Zinnia linearis*, Benth. var. *latifolia* ; *Sclerocarpus spatulatus* ; *Zexmenia fruticosa* ; *Viguiera montana* ; *Tithonia Palmeri* ; *Perityle effusa* ; *Metastelma latifolia* ; *Cordia* (*Sebestinoides*) *Sonoræ*, [under which description reference is made to Pl. ix, designated *Cordia Palmeri*] ; *Ipomœa Grayi* ; *Solanum* (*Androcera*) *Grayi* ; *Salvia* (*Calosphace*) *Alamosana* ; *Bærrhaavia Alamosana* ; *B. Sonoræ* ; *Euphorbia* (*Poinsettia*) *tuberosa* ; *Croton* (*Eucroton*) *Alamosanum* ; *Sebastiana Palmeri* ; *Tradescantia Palmeri* ; *Leptorhrœa tenuifolia* ; *Paspalum setaceum*, Michx., var. *pubiflorum* ; *Boutelona Alamosana* ; *Clematis Palmeri* ; *Hymenopappus radiata* and *Carex hystericina*, Muhl., var. *angustior*. In addition to the above there are descriptions of new plants in a number of different genera, to which specific names have been given, and valuable notes and memoranda are to be found upon nearly every page. It is more than a mere list, and the plates are above the average. A. H.

Loco Weeds. L. H. Pammel. (*Vis Medicatrix*, i. 40, 45, illustrated).

Several species are mentioned as producing "loco" effects, belonging to the genera *Oxytropis*, *Astragalus*, *Crotalaria*, *Gompholobium*, *Corydalis*, *Malvastrum*, *Physostigma* and *Sophora*. *Stipa viridula*, var. *robusta*, is also said to be "a good loco weed." *Crotalaria sagittalis* is the subject of illustration. *Lycastes Harrisoniæ*, var. *eburnea*. (*Am. Gard.* xii. 407, figured).

Manual of the Phanerogams and Pteridophytes of Western Texas. John M. Coulter. (*Cont. U. S. Nat. Herb.* ii. No. 1. Pamph. pp. 152. one plate, Washington, D.C., June 27, 1891).

This is a work which will be highly appreciated by every botanist for the region lying west of the ninety-seventh meridian, in Texas. It is to be issued in parts, the present one including the Polypetalæ only. The keys and descriptions seem clear, useless synonymy is avoided, and there is a gratifying attempt at independence in the matter of nomenclature which augurs well for the work. *Thelypodium Vaseyi*, n. sp. is figured.

Masdevallia platyglossa. (*Bot. Mag.* t. 7185).

Migration of Weeds—The. Byron D. Halstead. (Reprint from Proc. A. A. A. S. xxxix. 304-311).

Missouri Botanical Garden. Second Annual Report. Wm. Trelease. (Cloth, 8vo. pp. 117, illustrated).

This includes, in addition to the executive report, the author's revision of the American species of *Epilobium* occurring north of Mexico.

Monomialism. L. H. Bailey. (Bot. Gaz. xvi. 215, 216).

The latest contribution to the nomenclature discussion.

Mycological Notes.—II. Geo. Massee. (Journ. Mycol. vi. 178-184. Pl. vii).

Sarcomyces and *Dacryopsis* are described as new genera. *Sarcomyces vinosa*, *Peziza protrusa*, *Stamnaria Pusio*, *Cyphella Tela*, *Dacryopsis gyrocephala*, *D. Ellisina*, *D. unicolor*, *D. nuda*, and *D. enata*, are figured, and descriptions given of other species.

Our Native Plants.—II. (Vick's Mag. xiv. 179, 180, illustrated).

Contain representations of *Arisæma triphyllum* and *Claytonia Caroliniana*.

Native Orchids—A Few. Mrs. Preston Lovell. (Am. Nat. xxv. 248-251).

An article that was probably written for *St. Nicholas* or *Young People*, and was printed by mistake where we now find it. *Native Shrubs of California, V, VI.* E. L. Greene. (Gard. and For. iv. 243, 255, 256).

Notes on species of the genera *Cerasus*, *Prunus* and *Amygdalus*.

New Astragalus—A. T. S. Brandegee. (Zoe, ii. 72).

A. coccineus is described as new, from the Inyo Range and slopes of Mt. Whitney.

New or Noteworthy Species.—X. E. L. Greene. (Reprint from Pittonia, ii. 161-166).

The following species are described: *Berberis pumila*, *Tellima scabrella*, *T. nudicaulis*, *Saxifraga Howellii*, *S. Marshallii*, *S. Californica*, *Gayophytum lasiospermum*, *Chorizanthe Nortoni*, *Eriogonum Nortoni*, *E. aguinum*, *E. Jepsonii*, *Senecio hesperius*, and *S. Rawsonianus*.

New or Peculiar North American Hyphomycetes—On Certain.

Roland Thaxter. (Bot. Gaz. xvi. 201-205, pl. xix, xx).

The following new genera are described: *Helicocephalum*, with *H. sarcophilum* as n. sp.; *Gonatorrhodiella*, with *G. parasitica* as n. sp.; *Desmidospora*, with *D. myrmecophila* as n. sp.; a new species described is *Everbattia lignatilis*. All are figured. *E. hymenuloides*, Sacc. and Ell., is figured for comparison with the preceding.

New Plants from Arizona, Utah and Nevada. Marcus E. Jones. *Zoe.* ii. 12-17).

The following species are described: *Astragalus Moencoppensis*, *A. sophoroides*, *Frasera Utahensis*, *Cercocarpus Arizonicus*, *Cymopterus megacephalus*, *Laphamia Gilensis*, *Eriogonum flexum*, *Stanleya elata*, and *S. albescens*.

Nomenclature—Notes on. George B. Sudworth; N. L. Britton; B. E. Fernow. (*Gard. and For.* iv. 165, 166; 202; 213, 214; 239).

Mr. Sudworth favors the use of specific names identical with generic in binomials if the name has priority, and points out the fact that *Negundo aceroides*, Mœnch, which was originally described as *Acer Negundo*, L., should be called *Negundo Negundo* if the genus *Negundo* is to be maintained; likewise *Catalpa bignonioides*, Walt., would become *Catalpa Catalpa*, and *Sassafras officinale*, Nees., would become *Sassafras Sassafras*. He refers to the use of this method by zoologists, and calls attention to Dr. Britton's non-acceptance of it in his recent catalogue of the plants of New Jersey.

Dr. Britton expresses himself in favor of the method, and states why he did not adopt it in the New Jersey Catalogue. He further favors the citation of the original author of the name only, as is done by the zoologists; as for example; *Catalpa Catalpa* (L.), not *Catalpa Catalpa*, Sudworth, nor *Catalpa Catalpa* (L.) Sudworth.

Mr. Fernow favors the double citation.

Mr. Sudworth, returning to the topic, maintains that inasmuch as the genus *Bladhia*, Thunb., (1781), is equivalent to, and antedates *Ardisia*, Sw., (1797), the West Indian and Floridian tree which has recently been known as *Ardisia Pickeringia*, originally published by Nuttall as *Cyrilla paniculata*, should be called *Bladhia paniculata*; also, that the name *Persea Caro-*

linensis, Nees., should be *Persea Borbonia*, as already pointed out in these columns.

Norfolk Island Pine—*The*. (Gard. xxxix. 561, illustrated).

Contains cut of *Araucaria excelsa*.

Notes on some Western Cherries. E. L. Greene. (Reprint from Pittonia, ii. 159-161).

The author states that specimens of *Cerasus demissa* from the West have frequently been collected and labeled as *C. Virginiana*, which latter species, he contends, does not occur west of the Rocky Mountains. The species previously described as *C. Californica* by the author, is here referred to *C. emarginata*, Dougl., and the specific rank of *C. mollis* is the subject of a short note.

Nuphar advena. (Meehan's Monthly, i. 17, 18, pl. 2).

Paullinia tortuosa (Benth.) T. S. B. (Zoë. ii. 74).

A note to the effect that *Cardiospermum tortuosum* belongs in the genus *Paullinia*.

Peach Rosette—*The*. Erwin F. Smith. (Journ. Mycol. vi. 143-148, Pl. viii-xiii).

Illustrated description of a disease previously erroneously attributed to the beetle *Scolytus rugulosus*.

Penetration of the Host by Peronospora gangliiformis. W. H. Rush. (Bot. Gaz. xvi. 208, 209, illustrated).

Pestalozzia insidens—*The Fungus*. J. L. Zabriskie. (Journ. N. Y. Mic. Soc. vii. 101, 102; Pl. 28).

Pitcher Plant or Side Saddle Flower—*The*. H. L. Clarke. (Vick's Mag. xiv. 213-215, illustrated).

Sarracenia purpurea is figured and described.

Plants peculiar to Magdalena and Santa Margarita Islands—*The*. T. S. Brandegee. (Zoë. ii. 11, 12).

The following species are noted: *Gongylocarpus fruticulosus*, *Mamillaria Halei*, *Agave Margaritæ*, *Brickellia hastata* and *Viguiera subincisa*

Plates prepared Between the Years 1849 and 1859, to Accompany a Report on the Forest Trees of North America. Asa Gray. (Pamph. 4to, 23 plates. (Smithsonian Inst. Washington, D. C., May, 1891).

This is a volume of natural sized colored representations of the following species: *Magnolia grandiflora*, *M. glauca*, *M. umbrella*,

M. auriculata, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, *Tilia Americana*, *Acer rubrum*, *A. spicatum*, *Æsculus glabra*, *Æ. discolor*, *Æ. parviflora*, *Robinia psaudacacia*, *R. viscosa*, *Cercis Canadensis*, *Gymnocladus Canadensis*, *Gleditschia triacanthos*, *Prunus Americana*, *P. Chicasa*, *P. Pennsylvanica*, *P. Virginiana*, *P. serotina*, *Pyrus coronaria* and *Cornus alternifolia*. We learn from the announcement at the beginning of the volume that these are the finished plates of what was to have been a complete work upon the forest trees of North America. The text was never prepared, and none has been added, and the accompanying nomenclature is such as was in use at the time the plates were executed, and we think that in thus preserving the work in its original shape, those who are responsible for its publication have acted wisely. Had it been completed the work would have been a magnificent one, covering a large part of the same ground included in Prof. Sargent's *Sylva of North America*. Mention is made of the preparation of these plates in the preface to Prof. Sargent's work, and it is a matter for sincere congratulation that we now have them, not only on account of their botanical value and handsome appearance, but also for the historical interest attached to them.

A. H.

Poisoning by the So-Called Wild Parsnip—Review of some cases of. F. D. Power. (Pharm. Rundsch. ix. 162-165, illustrated).

The author takes issue with all who claim poisonous qualities for the roots of wild *Pastinaca sativa*, and it is claimed that in all cases investigated where poisoning has resulted from eating parsnip roots, these were shown to belong to *Cicuta maculata*. In every case where the author has known wild *Pastinaca* to be eaten no evil results have followed.

Popular Names of American Plants. Sylvanus Hayward. (Journ. Am. Folk-Lore iv. 147-150).

Populus monticola. (Gard. and For. iv. 330, f. 56.)

Record of Current Literature for 1890. (Ann. Bot. iv. No. xvi).

This entire number is taken up with the above subject. It is divided into two parts. Part i is "Books and Pamphlets," indexed under the authors' names; Part ii is Periodical Literature," indexed geographically.

Rediscovery—An Interesting (Gard. and For. iv. 253, 254).

Account of the finding of *Lonicera flava*, at Paris Mt., S. C., by Mrs. J. G. Smyth.

Red Oak—*The* (Gard. and For. iv. 337. 338, f. 58).

An illustrated article on *Quercus tinba*.

Report of the Entomologist and Botanist. (Appendix, Rept. Minister of Agric., Ottawa, Can. 154-188, Pl. i-ix).

In the division of Botany there are lists of native and introduced grasses with which experiments have been made, and plates of the following species, taken from the Special Bulletin of the U. S. Dept. Agric.: *Agropyrum glaucum*, var. *occidentale*, *Bouteloua oligostachya*, *Muhlenbergia Mexicana*, *Phalaris arundinacea*, *Poa pratensis*, *P. serotina*, *Lolium perenne*, *Festuca ovina*, and *Bromus secalinus*.

Report of the Mycologist. Roland Thaxter. (Reprint from 14th Ann. Rept. Conn. Agric. Exp. Sta., 1890, illustrated).

The potato "scab" is one of the subjects for description and illustration, now recognized under the genus *Sorosporium*. The "leaf spot" of quince (*Entomosporium maculatum*) is also treated, from an economic standpoint, and there are short notes upon *Phytophthora infestans*, *Cladosporium fulvum*, *Macrosporium Tomato*, *Fusarium Lycoperdici*, *Empusa Grylli*, *Peronospora Cubensis*, *Phytophthora Phaseoli*, *Gymnosporangium globosum*, *Ramularia rufomaculans*, *Uromyces Trifolii*, (to which incorrect reference was made in the last report as *U. striatus*), *Puccinia rubigo-vera*, and *Urocystis occulta*.

Rhododendron Kamtschaticum. (Meehan's Monthly, i. 4. figured).

Rhododendron maximum. (Meehan's Monthly, i. 1, 2, Pl. I, colored).

Ripe Rot of Grapes and Apples. E. A. Southworth. (Journ. Mycol. vi. 164-173, Pl. xvi).

Illustrated description, history, and bibliography of *Glaeosporium fructigenum*.

Rodriguezia anomala. R. A. Rolfe. (Gard. Chron. ix. 728, 729, f. 145).

Description and figure of a new species, native of South Brazil.

Rosa minutifolia. C. R. Orcutt. (West Am. Sci. vii. 181, 182).

Schomburgkia tibicinis. (Gard. Chron. ix. 651, f. 126).

Sophronites grandiflora. (Gard. Chron. ix. 668, f. 127).

Southern Mississippi Floral Notes. Byron D. Halsted. (Gard. and For. iv. 250, 251).

Swamp White Oak—The. (Gard. and For. iv. 241, 242, f. 44).

Terminology of the Spermaphytic Flower—A Suggestion on the.

Conway MacMillan. (Bot. Gaz. xvi. 178-179)

Three Month's Course in Botany—The. Conway MacMillan. (Education, xi. 406-411 ; 488-494).

Through San Gorgonia Pass. C. R. Orcutt. (West Am. Sci. vii. 174-177).

Consists of memoranda on the botany of the region.

Toad-Stool Plant—The (Meehan's Monthly, i. 21, illustrated).

Under this heading is an illustrated note on *Scybalium fungiforme*.

Tree Measurements, Made Monthly at San Jorge, Uruguay, from January 12, 1885, to January 12, 1890—Notes on. Chas. E.

Hall. (Trans. and Proc. Bot. Soc. Edin. xviii. 456-468 Pl. v, vi).

A record of the results deduced from careful measurements of some twenty trees during a period of five years, showing relative increase in girth, maximum and minimum months of growth, etc.

Tuberculosis of the Olive. Newton B. Pierce. (Journ. Mycol. vi. 148-153. Pl. xiv, xv.)

Illustrated description of *Bacillus Oleæ*.

Tulip Poplar, or Poplar Tree—The. J. T. Rothrock. (For. Leaves, iii. 85-86, illustrated).

Under this title we have an account of *Liriodendron*, and a picture of three large individuals near West Chester, Penn., known as "The Sisters."

Tuna—The. C. R. Orcutt. (West Am. Sci. vii. 153-157. illustrated).

The three species of *Opuntia* known under the name of "Tuna" are here described and figured and their importance as a source of food supply dwelt upon.

Undescribed Plants from Guatemala—IX. John Donnell Smith. (Bot. Gaz. xvi. 191-200, Pl. xvi-xviii.)

The following new species are described: *Serjania rufiscapala*,

Radkl., *S. psilophylla*, Radkl., *S. rachiptera*, *Paullinia scarlatina*, Radkl., *Spondias Radlkoferi*, *Galactia discolor*, *Oreopanax oligocarpum*, *Parathesis sessilifolia*, *P. pleurobotryosa*, *Nephradenia fruticosa*, *Solenophora erubescens*, *Heurya imbricans*, *Pisonia aculeata*, L., var. *macranthocarpa*, *Necca psycotrioides*, *Dalechampsia scandens*, L., var. *trisecta*, *Pinus Donnell-Smithii*, Mast., *Fimbristemma calycosa*, *Besleria Pansamalana*, *Macfadyena simplicifolia* the latter three figured.

Vascular Cryptogamia of the Island of St. Vincent—On the. J. G. Baker. (Am. Bot. v. 163-172, Pl. x, xi).

This article consists of a list of the species recently collected by Messrs. H. H. and G. W. Smith, in connection with a committee appointed by the British Association for the Advancement of Science, for a biological exploration of the West Indies. Two new species are figured and described: *Hymenophyllum Vincentinum* and *Asplenium Goldmani*. The whole collection consists of 145 species and varieties. There is also appended a list of 26 species reported from the Island and published in Grisebach's *Flora of the British West Indies*.

Vegetation of Louisiana and Adjoining Regions, and Its Products, in Relation to Pharmacy and Allied Industries. Carl Mohr. (Pharm. Rundsch. ix. 132-135).

What is Forestry? B. E. Fernow. (Bull. No. 5, Forestry Divn. U. S. Dept. Agric. Pamph. pp. 52, Washington, D. C., 1891).

This is the nature of a circular of information on the subject, containing much of value in small compass.

Wild Flowers Around St. Louis. (Gard and For. iv. 260-261.)

Witch Hazels—The. (Gard. xxxix. 546, 547, illustrated).

Contains a cut of *Hamamelis Virginica*.

Xerophyllums. (Gard. xxxix. 526, 527, Pl. 808, colored and fig. in text).

Xerophyllum asphodelioides is the subject of the colored plate, and a borrowed cut (not credited) from Miss Treat's "Among the Pines," illustrates the habitat of the plant.

Yucca rupicola. J. G. Baker. (Bot. Mag. t. 7172).

Yucca Whipplei. W. F. Parish. (Vick's Mag. xiv. 211, 212, illustrated).